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Washington LABOR MARKET

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Washington State
Employment Security
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Commissioner

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Employment and Training
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Highlights

May Flowers Bring June Allergies and Water Shortages

Traditionally, the May-to-June movement in Washington's unemployment rate is about as predictable as the weather in early summer. Sometimes it improves, sometimes it worsens, sometimes it remains unchanged. To illustrate: since 1980, the May-to-June unemployment rate increased five times, fell four times, and remained unchanged four times. So, what's your guess? Remember, even during the 1981-1982 recession the rate both remained the same (1981) and improved (1982). By golly, your right! This June it went up, but only by one-tenth of a percentage point (seasonally adjusted). To the data wonks out there, one-tenth of a percentage point is within the range of error for these figures and so would be insignificant. To the policy makers and general public, however, any change that is less than posi-

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tive is another indication of a sluggish economy. That is probably the best descriptive for the Washington labor market as of June.

The bottom line is the employment situation in Washington has appeared to stall in recent months even though the state's unemployment rate continues to track well below the national average. The national labor market, in comparison, did not only stall but started rolling backwards. Unemployment nationwide took a veritable turn-for-the-worse in June; the unemployment rate rose three-tenths of a point to reach 7.8 percent of the work force - the highest in eight years.

Stop! Stop!

Labor force trends since June 1991 somewhat verify earlier fears about lagged migration impacts. While the national economy slumped in mid-1990, Washington's economy continued on a positive pace through mid-1991. Analysts at that time were ruing the possibility of accelerated in-migration because of this economic variance.

The fear was that migrating workers from those states most affected by the national recession - California and the Northeast - could glut Washington's local labor markets with additional workers just as the state's economy was beginning to slow. Well, Washington's labor force did grow faster than employment over the period making for 15,000 more unemployed workers this June than last. Of course, the natural increase in population would result in more

Resident Civilian Labor Force
Employment and Unemployment in Washington State

	June 1992 *Preliminary*	May 1992 *Revised*	June 1991
Seasonally Adjusted:			
State Unemployment Rate	6.8%	6.7%	6.4%
National Unemployment Rate	7.8%	7.5%	6.9%
Not Seasonally Adjusted:			
Resident Civilian Labor Force	2,626,900	2,620,500	2,547,800
Employment	2,457,000	2,450,700	2,392,600
Unemployment	169,900	169,800	155,200
Unemployment Rate	6.5%	6.5%	6.1%

Source: Employment Security Department; Bureau of Labor Statistics

workers joining the labor force also, so it would be unrealistic to equate all of this increase to simply migration. But a stalled national economy and more severe regional stagnation elsewhere inevitably leads to workers migrating to healthier economic climes. The state Office of Financial Management estimates net migration into Washington for the year ending in April 1992 at 73,000.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Wage and salary job growth has been particularly anemic over the past month and over the past year. While raw data show that over 10,000 new jobs were created between May and June, the underlying trend is less favorable. When adjusted for seasonal variation, payroll jobs actually *fell* in June by 11,500. Fortunately, over-the-year comparisons were still positive; job gains were upwards of 15,500 in the past 12 months. It is easy to forget, however, that not long ago over-the-year differences for the state were on the order of 100,000.

Manufacturing Muddled

Manufacturing employment in June was beset with a small case of multiple personality disorder. While over-the-month gains were positive (up 1,000), over-the-year movement was off considerably (-6,600). And when this series was adjusted for normal seasonal pattern, movement over the month proved to be below expectations. As a result, payrolls in manufacturing fell in June by 1,800 workers on a seasonally adjusted basis.

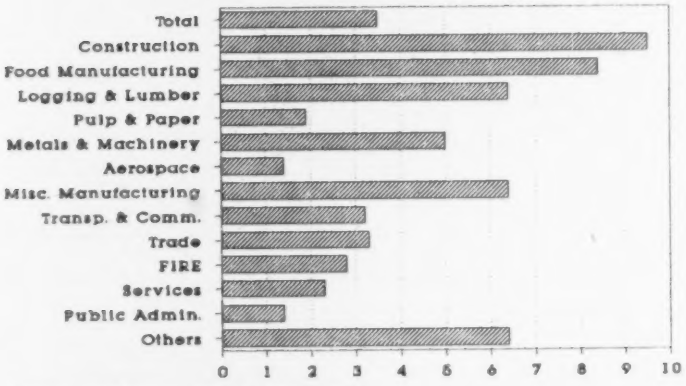
Aerospace Gets Tagged

Everybody's favorite big-play sector, aerospace, has lost some yardage over the past several periods. It has not fumbled the ball, but certainly finds itself in a third-and-long situation. Employment in this sector was off 1,100 jobs from May-to-June and 4,600 jobs from June of 1991. Weakness in orders for new aircraft, concerns about the profitability of a number of carriers (particularly those engaged in suicidal fare cutting), learning-curve gains on

middle and late-run models, and the disappearance of military contracts have all combined to cut down payrolls.

Early in the process of reducing employment, Boeing assured that much could be accomplished through attrition. For an industry with an internal labor force in excess of 100,000 workers, a modest retirement/turnover rate, say 3.0 percent or so, certainly eases the burden. It is estimated that half the layoffs to date have been effected through attrition. For the week ending June 13, there were 1,665 aerospace workers receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits, and only 22 had received final payments; this after a decline of 4,600 workers. And while a decline of this magnitude is nothing to sneeze at, the aerospace industry still has the lowest claims-to-employment ratios of any major private sector of the economy.

Claimant to Employment Ratios
Two-Week Moving Average of Unemployment Claims for Regular Entitlement



Source: Employment Security Department

Boats Afloat, Barely...

The balance of transportation equipment manufacturing is engaged in ship and boat building and heavy truck production. The water-related side of this sector is doing poorly of late. Layoffs in this sector have reached a point where the industry's claimant/employment ratio measured 33.5 percent in June.

Wood Would, If It Could

- Do not let the 400 monthly gain in lumber and wood products jobs fool you. After seasonal adjustment, employment fell by over 500 from May-to-June and 800 over-the-

year. In spite of the lowest mortgage rates in 20 years, construction activity has not rebounded to the peaks in the late-1980s and lumber production remains lackadaisical. Of course, wood products manufacturers are still grappling with supply challenge on both public and private lands.

And Metals Succumbs As Well

Primary and fabricated metals manufacturers have also found themselves trimming payrolls. Aluminum smelters have been beset with not only a soft national economy but potential power shortages. The water drawdown to assist salmon runs on the lower Snake River, unseasonably low rainfall, and sparse mountain snow-pack have forced the Bonneville Power Administration to cut the availability of interruptable electricity to its biggest customers - the region's aluminum smelters. However, the impact on overall production should be relatively modest.

Fabricated metals manufacturers are more closely tied to the level of commercial construction. Fabricated steel framework, flooring, and trusses are used extensively in many commercial buildings. As goes the construction sector, so goes fabricated metals. In combination, these two sectors have scaled back their operations by 900 workers since June 1991.

Machinery Loses Some Steam

Industrial machinery and office equipment manufacturers have felt the bite of bearish national and international markets. Output of this sector goes to factories, onto production lines, and into the offices of goods and service producers across the nation and around the world. Wage and salary jobs among machinery firms fell by 900 over the past 12 months.

Paper Pauses... Slumps

Preliminarily, paper payrolls appeared positive. Subsequent pondering, however, produced adjusted approximations with less-than-favorable precipitates. In other words, paper is going nowhere. The May-to-June gain of 500 workers looked to be one of the few bright spots in the goods-producing sectors. But such a gain was only what could be

expected in any no-growth year. The seasonally adjusted figure was, in essence, flat. Even worse, over-the-year comparisons were negative to the tune of 300 workers.

The industry has been paring away at over-capacity. Newer plants have replaced a number of older facilities in the recent past. That alone should have led to some productivity gains affecting staffing. Not to discount the national economic scene which cannot help but be a drag on local producers. Weyerhaeuser's pulp mill in Everett was officially closed in May.

Food Facilities Faster

Employment at food processing facilities was one of the bright spots in the month of June. Wage and salary jobs jumped up by 600 workers. This was almost twice what one could expect in a normal year; when seasonally adjusted, food processing payrolls rose almost 300.

Food processing activity was above normal in June because of unseasonably mild weather. Crops have come in early, particularly strawberries and raspberries. It was feared there would not be enough workers because of early ripening. This proved to be unwarranted, however, as agricultural employment surged by 17,000 workers over the month. This early activity also punched up the year-over-year comparisons; food processing payrolls were 900 above the year-ago levels.

Construction Building... No

Construction activity did not pick up enough in June to maintain its usual seasonal pattern. In a typical year, construction employment in the state will advance 4 percent between May and June. This year, job growth was a meager 1.3 percent.

Of course, the mild winter and spring weather have kept building activity at unusually high levels. This can be a problem when trying to analyze outdoor industries like construction. A mild winter would result in seasonally adjusted employment trends being overstated in the winter and understated the following spring. This is logically the case with construction this year. While employment rose 1,500 in

June, the seasonal adjustment resulted in a drop of 1,800 despite an over-the-year gain of 200 workers.

Transportation and Communications... A Mixed Bag

The transportation services sector appeared to hold its own from May-to-June. Preliminary data show this division gaining 1,500 jobs, but the seasonally adjusted figures countered with a drop of 300. Like in the food processing industry, early farm-to-market activity could have muddied the normal monthly hiring patterns. The primary clue lending suspicion to the adjustment is the healthy over-the-year gain of 1,900 jobs.

Meanwhile, the communications industry has been struggling to hold its own. Federal deregulation has spurred rounds of competitive reorganization, restructuring, and cost-cutting in long distance telephone services, television broadcasting and cable TV services. The industry showed basically no change over the month and was down 500 workers over the year.

Lack of Zip In Trade

Are you spending money? Of course you are! But are you spending more than you did last year? Maybe not. Job growth in the wholesale and retail sectors has virtually disappeared in recent months. This is a key indicator that the economy is standing still. Food stores and eating and drinking establishments remained on a favorable path in June but other retailers posted a rather pallid performance of late.

Refi Rethink

After almost a year of mortgage refinancing activity, why have we not seen a rebound in consumer purchasing behavior? Economists had predicted a solid rebound in consumer purchases because of all this money freed-up from refinancing. The availability of around one hundred dollars per household per month should have been enough to boost the retail sector... right?

Wrong! Apparently consumers have shown a bit of savvy in regards to that horrific debt-load under which they found themselves. It seems that many of the households that did

refinance opted for new 15- or 20-year rather than 30-year mortgages. This would keep the monthly payments about the same, or even a bit higher. Retailers will have to wait for something else to get the cash registers ringing.

FIRE Smoldering

Is anybody surprised that payrolls in the finance, insurance, and real estate sector are on a flat-to-down trajectory? Buy-outs and mergers have been the name-of-the-game in the finance sector. Job losses on the banking side of the division have been upwards of 700 since June 1991. Additional layoffs have been announced as well. It is uncertain whether all the consolidations have run their course. But one indicator pointing in that direction is the current runup in small bank start-ups intended to fill market niches left vacant by the consolidated institutions. We'll see.

The remaining fall-off in this division was centered around real estate. Falling interest rates of the past months have not resulted in as much new home buying as expected; but refinancing activity is very healthy. This has created plenty of work for mortgage lending institutions and appraisers but not necessarily for realtors. Employment at real estate offices was down almost 1,100 since June 1991.

Services Salvation

Thank goodness... the number of services jobs continues to expand. Those service industries posting the greatest monthly and the greatest annual changes were business services (personnel and data processing), health services, engineering and management services and the usual summertime tourist-related impacts affecting amusement and recreation services.

Of course, private education reported a decline from May-to-June in deference to the end of the school year. But even this industry continued on a strong growth path, capturing almost 10 percent of all new service jobs over the year.

Initial data reported that service division jobs grew by 3,400 over-the-month and 14,700 over-the-year. And this was the only sector to report a positive over-the-month trend (1,200) after seasonal adjustment.

Schools Call The Shots In Government

May-to-June movement in the public sector was, as per usual, dominated by the end of the school year. Of the 5,400 decline in public sector workers between May and June, 4,200 of them were workers in education.

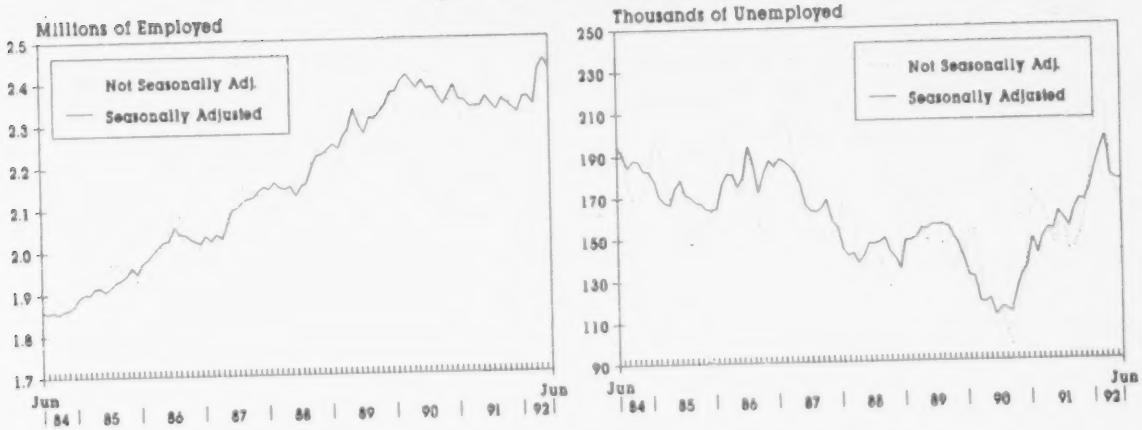
One of the unusual trends of the past year has been the continued demand for government services. This demand has translated into continued growth in public sector employment even while the economy has slowed. A little over half the new jobs generated in the past year have been in the public sector, roughly half in education and the balance in public administration. This is likely another phenomenon of the migration impacts as were explained earlier. Plus, the demand for certain government administered social services tends to rise as the economy slows.

All Over The Map

The variety of labor markets across Washington run the gamut from tiny rural Stevenson Labor Market Area in Skamania County to the massive and mostly urban Seattle-Everett Metropolitan Area in King and Snohomish counties. Size has a great deal to do with economic diversity and viability; particularly in this age of structural change.

What happened in Skamania County easily represents the worst-case scenario as to what could happen to a small one-industry (in this case lumber) economy. Joblessness is still

Washington State Total Resident Employment and Unemployment
June 1984 - June 1992



Source: Employment Security Department

in the double-digits (23.2 percent) even at what would be the traditional peak of economic activity. But because of the dire lumber supply and mill over-capacity, the usual employment opportunities are not available.

Other lumber-dependent labor markets were also faring poorly in June. Grays Harbor County unemployment stood at 10.5 percent; Kittitas County joblessness was 11.4 percent, and Stevens County was 12.0 percent..

Many of the agricultural counties and metropolitan areas recorded an improved employment situation in June compared to May. Yakima County, the largest of the farm-based areas, benefited from the quick pick-up in harvesting activity; unemployment fell from 10.2 percent to 8.4 percent. Despite its high-tech image, the Tri-Cities area also has a strong agricultural component; this helped lift the region in June and caused unemployment to fall to 6.0 percent. Adams County mirrored that pattern with unemployment dipping to 8.1 percent. Okanogan County joblessness fell two percentage points over the month to 8.8 percent.

The Seattle-Everett area bucked the trend with a deteriorating employment setting. Unemployment in the Seattle-Everett region rose two-tenths of a percentage point to reach 5.7 percent.

Prices Secure

One of the few positive aspects of a present sluggish economy is the impact it has on the general price level. The increase in prices across the Seattle-Everett-Tacoma region still out-paces the national average by one-half a percentage point (3.6 percent gain compared to 3.1 percent) but that is to be expected given that the local economy is performing better than average.

More importantly, the rate of change has been declining both locally and nationally. After the big surge in 1990, no doubt caused by the unusually sudden roll-up in local home prices, the rate of change has fallen by half.

Consumer Price Index
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984 = 100)

	Indexes			% Change From	
U.S. City Average	June 92	May 92	June 91	May 92	June 91
	140.2	139.7	136.0	0.4%	3.1%
Seattle†	Jan-Jun 1992	Jul-Dec 1991	Jan-Jun 1991	Jul-Dec 1991	Jan-Jun 1992
	137.8	135.2	133.0	1.9%	3.6%

†The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

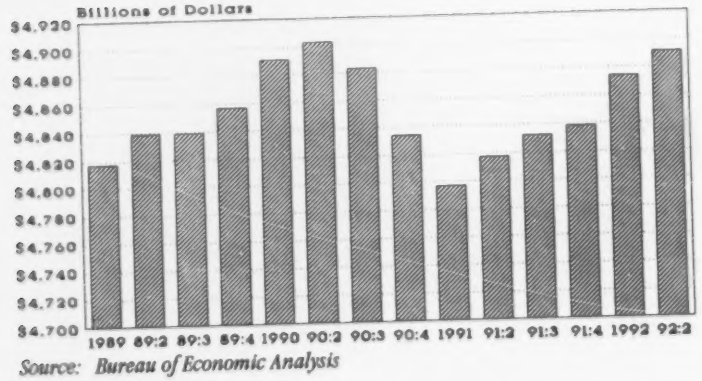
One Two Three, One Three Two, One Three?

Probably the most intriguing aspect of this sluggish economy is the tendency to label it in superfluous terms that make it appear worse than it is. Some have labeled this economic lethargy the *triple-dip* recession. Yet in terms of the traditional definition of what constitutes a recession, that description is not true.

According to the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), a recession is defined as two or more consecutive quarters of declining real gross national product or GNP (now measured as gross domestic product or GDP). This criteria is not the sole standard; many other economic gauges are taken into account. Nonetheless, that basic criteria sets the stage for any additional analysis.

So where is the triple-dip? Or the double-dip for that matter? According to the latest figures from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, the national economy was indeed in recession from the third quarter of 1990 through the first quarter of 1991. But for the last five quarters, the economy has been growing, albeit very slowly.

Annualized U.S. Gross Domestic Product
By Quarter: 1st Qtr 1989 - 2nd Qtr 1992



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

It is most likely that the public's perception of the recession is based around labor market activity. The employment situation is certainly more understandable than the remote national income and product accounts. And because labor markets have been even more sluggish than the country's economic output, the public's cognizance of the economy is equally severe.

Not Quick Enough

So, is the public's perception mistaken? Are the labor market statistics right and the GDP figures wrong? Not at all. These trends actually substantiate current labor market theory. First and foremost, the unemployment rate is a lagging indicator; it will improve only after economic output in general has rebounded. But even then, the economy must rebound at a substantial rate in order to shore up labor demand. If the labor force grows at 2.5 percent per year, the economy must grow faster than 2.5 percent to accommodate new workers and any gains in productivity. As a result, it is usual for the jobless rate to continue rising long after the economy begins to grow.

As we have seen over the last five quarters, the national economy has only grown 2.0 percent. The labor force, in the meantime, has grown 1.8 percent. On the surface, this would appear to reflect a good balance. However, productivity over this period has grown on the order of 2.0 percent as well. This means that the national economy would have to have grown 4.0 percent for the jobless rate to simply stay the same. Unfortunately, that has not been the case.

Will the unemployment rate continue to rise? It is possible that the national economy will continue to grow at unusually modest rates over the next several quarters. After all, there are still significant constraints on the economy. This, in turn, could ratchet the jobless rates a bit higher. But if the labor markets remain sluggish too long, jobseekers may take to alternative forms of work - self employment, returning to school, volunteer activities - thereby moderating the potential upside of the jobless situation.

Prepared by Robert Wm. Baker, Senior Economic Analyst

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work[1]

In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted					Numeric Change	
Industry	Jun 1992 (Prel)	May 1992 (Rev)	Jun 1991 (Rev)	May 1991 (Rev)	May 1992 to Jun 1992	Jun 1991 to Jun 1992
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	2,208.0	2,197.8	2,192.5	2,178.9	10.2	15.5
Manufacturing	346.5	345.5	353.1	350.2	1.0	-6.6
Durable Goods	244.3	244.8	252.6	251.3	-0.5	-8.3
Lumber & Wood Products	36.7	36.3	37.5	36.7	0.4	-0.8
Logging	8.6	8.6	9.1	8.9	0.0	-0.5
Sawmills & Plywood	24.7	24.3	24.8	24.2	0.4	-0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	-0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.6	0.1	0.0
Primary Metals	11.8	11.8	12.4	12.4	0.0	-0.6
Aluminum	8.4	8.4	8.8	8.9	0.0	-0.4
Fabricated Metals	11.9	11.7	12.2	12.0	0.2	-0.3
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	18.9	18.9	19.8	19.8	0.0	-0.9
Computer & Office Equipment	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.6	0.0	-0.5
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.2	0.1	0.0
Transportation Equipment	122.0	123.1	127.8	127.7	-1.1	-5.8
Aircraft & Parts	110.5	111.6	115.1	114.9	-1.1	-4.6
Instruments & Related	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.7	-0.1	-0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.4	0.0	0.4
Nondurable Goods	102.2	100.7	100.5	98.9	1.5	1.7
Food & Kindred Products	38.5	37.9	37.6	36.9	0.6	0.9
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	14.1	13.9	13.7	13.2	0.2	0.4
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	8.7	8.6	8.1	7.9	0.1	0.6
Paper & Allied Products	17.9	17.4	18.2	17.7	0.5	-0.3
Printing & Publishing	22.6	22.4	22.5	22.5	0.2	0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products[3]	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.2	0.0	0.3
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	0.1	0.1
Mining & Quarrying	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	119.2	117.7	119.0	117.7	1.5	0.2
General Building Contractors	35.7	35.2	35.5	35.1	0.5	0.2
Heavy Construction, except Buildings	17.9	17.6	17.5	17.3	0.3	0.4
Special Trade Contractors	65.7	64.9	66.0	65.3	0.8	-0.3
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	114.0	112.5	112.1	110.7	1.5	1.9
Transportation	78.9	77.7	76.9	75.8	1.2	2.0
Trucking & Warehousing	31.1	30.3	29.7	29.0	0.8	1.4
Water Transportation	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.7	0.3	0.5
Transportation by Air	16.2	16.0	16.0	15.5	0.2	0.2
Communications	24.5	24.4	25.0	24.9	0.1	-0.5
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	0.2	0.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	530.4	522.8	530.9	524.9	7.6	-0.5
Wholesale Trade	130.7	128.9	130.5	129.4	1.8	0.2
Retail Trade	399.7	393.9	400.4	395.5	5.8	-0.7
General Merchandise	36.3	36.2	37.6	37.5	0.1	-1.3
Food Stores	64.9	64.5	64.1	63.2	0.4	0.8
Eating & Drinking	149.7	146.6	148.0	146.0	3.1	1.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	115.4	114.8	117.4	116.6	0.6	-2.0
Finance	50.3	50.4	51.0	50.9	-0.1	-0.7
Services	551.6	548.2	536.9	534.6	3.4	14.7
Hotels & Lodging	27.8	27.4	27.7	26.4	0.4	0.1
Personal Services	20.6	20.6	21.6	21.5	0.0	-1.0
Business Services	86.9	85.5	84.3	83.6	1.4	2.6
Health Services	162.8	161.0	156.0	154.6	1.8	6.8
Educational Services	22.6	25.8	21.2	24.9	-3.2	1.4
Social Services[3]	41.7	41.7	39.7	39.7	0.0	2.0
Eng. & Management Services[3]	57.3	57.1	55.8	55.3	0.2	1.5
Government	427.1	432.5	419.3	420.5	-5.4	7.8
Federal	74.2	73.6	73.8	72.5	0.6	0.4
State	122.8	124.5	120.7	122.6	-1.7	2.1
State Education	62.5	65.4	62.0	64.2	-2.9	0.5
Local	230.1	234.4	224.8	225.4	-4.3	5.3
Local Education	123.0	124.3	119.9	120.4	-1.3	3.1
Workers in Labor-Management Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

[1]Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

[2]Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

[3]Data not comparable with previous years because of end-of-year industry code changes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

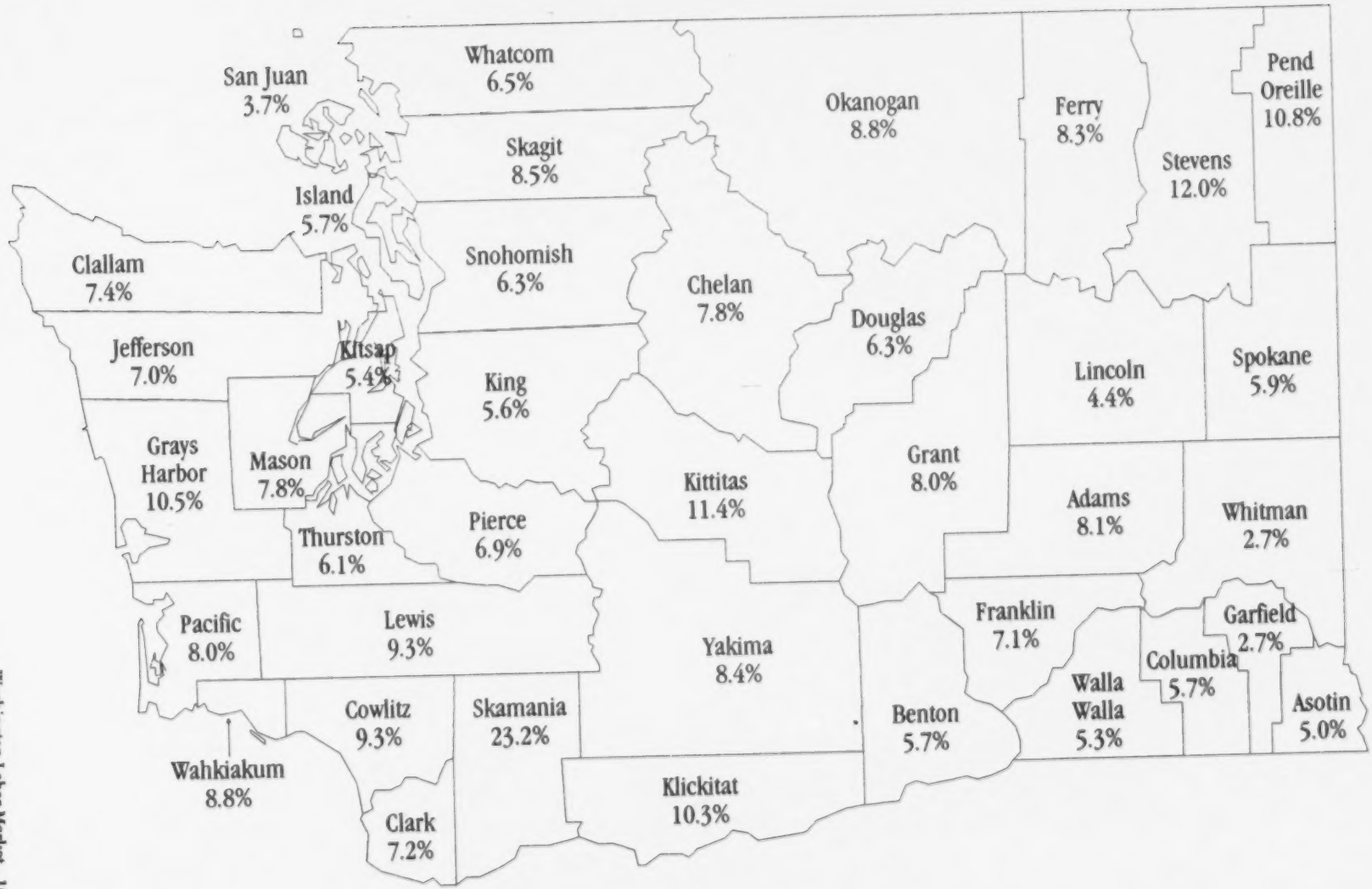
Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas

Date: 8/4/92
Benchmark: 1991

Not Seasonally Adjusted	June 1992 Preliminary†				May 1992 Revised†				June 1991 Revised†			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate
Washington State Total	2,626,900	2,457,000	169,900	6.5	2,620,500	2,450,700	169,800	6.5	2,547,800	2,392,600	155,200	6.1
Bellingham MSA	73,500	68,700	4,800	6.5	73,400	68,600	4,800	6.5	70,600	66,100	4,500	6.4
Bremerton MSA	88,300	83,500	4,800	5.4	89,300	84,400	4,900	5.5	84,300	79,800	4,500	5.3
Olympia MSA	90,700	85,200	5,500	6.1	91,100	85,800	5,300	5.8	85,100	80,100	5,000	5.9
Seattle PMSA	1,142,300	1,077,000	65,300	5.7	1,154,400	1,091,200	63,200	5.5	1,124,700	1,069,800	54,900	4.9
King County ‡	901,000	850,900	50,100	5.6	910,200	862,100	48,100	5.3	887,300	845,300	42,000	4.7
Snohomish County ‡	241,300	226,100	15,200	6.3	244,100	229,000	15,100	6.2	237,600	224,600	13,000	5.5
Spokane MSA	182,500	171,700	10,800	5.9	184,500	174,100	10,400	5.6	175,500	165,500	10,000	5.7
Tacoma PMSA	265,100	246,700	18,400	6.9	268,600	250,100	18,500	6.9	255,100	238,700	16,400	6.4
Tri-Cities MSA	89,500	84,100	5,400	6.0	83,800	78,400	5,400	6.4	84,200	78,400	5,800	6.9
Benton County ‡	69,900	65,900	4,000	5.7	65,300	61,400	3,900	6.0	65,600	61,400	4,200	6.4
Franklin County ‡	19,700	18,300	1,400	7.1	18,500	17,000	1,500	8.1	18,600	17,000	1,600	8.6
Vancouver PMSA	133,800	124,100	9,700	7.2	133,500	124,300	9,200	6.9	128,300	119,500	8,800	6.9
Yakima MSA	115,500	105,800	9,700	8.4	106,000	95,200	10,800	10.2	110,000	99,000	11,000	10.0
Adams	8,270	7,600	670	8.1	7,940	7,120	820	10.3	8,180	7,420	760	9.3
Asotin	10,040	9,540	500	5.0	10,110	9,670	440	4.4	9,300	8,870	430	4.6
Clallam	25,850	23,940	1,910	7.4	25,760	23,930	1,830	7.1	25,020	23,130	1,890	7.6
Columbia	2,300	2,170	130	5.7	2,350	2,210	140	6.0	2,110	1,970	140	6.6
Cowlitz	39,140	35,490	3,650	9.3	39,740	36,040	3,700	9.3	40,640	37,330	3,310	8.1
Ferry	3,390	3,110	280	8.3	3,340	3,030	310	9.3	3,390	3,080	310	9.1
Garfield	1,120	1,090	30	2.7	1,060	1,030	30	2.8	1,100	1,070	30	2.7
Grant	31,930	29,370	2,560	8.0	31,080	28,320	2,760	8.9	30,600	27,940	2,660	8.7
Grays Harbor	26,960	24,140	2,820	10.5	27,040	24,100	2,940	10.9	26,890	24,220	2,670	9.9
Island	23,800	22,440	1,360	5.7	23,710	22,400	1,310	5.5	22,930	21,980	950	4.1
Jefferson	9,580	8,910	670	7.0	9,560	8,840	720	7.5	9,420	8,930	490	5.2
Kittitas	13,760	12,190	1,570	11.4	13,590	11,880	1,710	12.6	12,830	11,560	1,270	9.9
Klickitat	8,340	7,480	860	10.3	8,300	7,290	1,010	12.2	8,120	7,060	1,060	13.1
Lewis	27,000	24,480	2,520	9.3	26,960	24,450	2,510	9.3	25,970	23,440	2,530	9.7
Lincoln	4,510	4,310	200	4.4	4,400	4,200	200	4.5	4,590	4,370	220	4.8
Mason	15,490	14,280	1,210	7.8	15,380	14,180	1,200	7.8	14,500	13,290	1,210	8.3
Okanogan	20,830	19,000	1,830	8.8	18,710	16,680	2,030	10.8	20,120	18,120	2,000	9.9
Pacific	8,800	8,100	700	8.0	8,570	7,800	770	9.0	7,950	7,260	690	8.7
Pend Oreille	3,720	3,320	400	10.8	3,590	3,170	420	11.7	3,510	3,100	410	11.7
San Juan	7,560	7,280	280	3.7	7,160	6,850	310	4.3	7,270	7,090	180	2.5
Skagit	43,950	40,220	3,730	8.5	43,150	39,400	3,750	8.7	41,320	37,880	3,440	8.3
Skamania	2,280	1,750	530	23.2	2,320	1,750	570	24.6	2,450	2,010	440	18.0
Stevens	13,030	11,470	1,560	12.0	12,450	10,920	1,530	12.3	12,330	11,140	1,190	9.7
Wahkiakum	1,250	1,140	110	8.8	1,260	1,130	130	10.3	1,170	1,090	80	6.8
Walla Walla	24,380	23,100	1,280	5.3	24,550	23,450	1,100	4.5	23,670	22,290	1,380	5.8
Wenatchee Labor Area	50,880	47,170	3,710	7.3	44,280	39,840	4,440	10.0	47,530	43,360	4,170	8.8
Chelan County ‡	33,920	31,270	2,650	7.8	29,640	26,410	3,230	10.9	31,670	28,750	2,920	9.2
Douglas County ‡	16,960	15,900	1,060	6.3	14,640	13,430	1,210	8.3	15,880	14,620	1,260	7.9
Whitman	17,540	17,060	480	2.7	19,610	19,010	600	3.1	17,260	16,820	440	2.5

†Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. ‡Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

June 1992 Unemployment Rates
State of Washington = 6.5%



Estimated Average Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing and of Nonsupervisory Workers in Nonmanufacturing Activities, Washington State

	Preliminary June Production Workers & Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Jun 92	May 92	Jun 91	Jun 92	May 92	Jun 91	Jun 92	May 92	Jun 91
Total Manufacturing Industries†	204,685	$548.00	$534.45	$540.55	40.0	40.0	40.4	$13.70	$13.53	$13.38
Selected Manufacturing Industries										
Lumber and Wood Products	30,178	$494.98	$470.44	$484.10	41.7	39.8	41.2	$11.87	$11.82	$11.75
Primary Metal Industries	9,232	$596.63	$588.69	$585.84	42.8	42.2	42.7	$13.94	$13.95	$13.72
Fabricated Metal Products	9,574	$545.09	$559.37	$552.59	40.8	41.9	41.3	$13.36	$13.35	$13.38
Machinery	18,703	$434.66	$446.95	$428.76	39.3	39.8	39.7	$11.06	$11.23	$10.80
Food and Kindred Products	28,000	$402.53	$405.47	$367.50	38.3	39.1	37.5	$10.51	$10.37	$9.80
Chemical and Allied Products	3,115	$624.71	$615.60	$588.52	40.2	40.0	40.7	$15.54	$15.39	$14.46
Transportation Equipment	50,959	$719.35	$708.59	$681.04	41.2	40.7	41.3	$17.46	$17.41	$16.49
Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries										
Construction	91,496	$682.96	$688.72	$682.96	37.3	37.8	37.9	$18.31	$18.22	$18.02
Wholesale and Retail Trade (Includes eating and drinking establishments)	468,432	$301.15	$299.85	$269.62	31.7	31.3	30.5	$9.50	$9.58	$8.84

†Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

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